From the Rio Grande. We have received The American Flag,

t Brownsville, of the 10th inst. The Flag gives a synopsis of a corre-tione between Mr. Waddell, U. S. Consul at Mata-and Gen. Avalor, relative to the firing into the Comsuche, and the murders committed along

who Geo. Avalor replies, by stating that he has been with Geo. Avalor replies, by stating that he has been with Geo. Avalor replies into the steamer Comanche structured by the efficers of that boat having killed a scaud by the efficers of that boat having killed a scaud by the efficers of that boat having killed a state of the committee of the property of the stream clitzen, by force, they had a right to fire a stream clitzen, by force, they had a right to fire to the depredations committed at Campacaus, wegra, San Roaario and divers other places, as the first of the stream clitzen and divers other places, as the first of the stream clitzen and divers other places, as the first of the stream country men, he positively denies all knowlessed intimates the possibility of their having been street of the stream subjects. Geo. Avalor then winds up inter in thorough braggadocio style, worthy a verial long as the beads of the recent movement against large, we need not look far security in the far are the beads of the recent movement against states, of whom he mentions quite a list, are silowed was at large, we need not look far security in the far are be surprised to have the country overrun and state by red-handed men from the Mexican bank.

Volunteer Organization, for the Rathalion of . Avaluareplies, by stating that he has been

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION .- The fol-Volunteer Organized in Brownsville: Major disseers recently organized in Brownsville: Major disseers recently organized in Brownsville: Major disseers recently organized in Brownsville: Major manding, Wm. W. Dunlap; Captain A Co., A. G. org; Captain B Co., McLean; 1st Lieut A Co., John Cary; 2d do. do., P.R. Byrne; 1st Lieut B Co., Brown; 2d do. do., P. C. Sharkey, T. W. Siems elected Quartermaster to the

SUSTAINED .- The Court Martial which ambied at Ringgold Barracks for the trial of Breest sits Paul and Garnett, of the 7th Infantry, upon the darse of disobeying certain orders of General Harney, relation to the followers of Caravijal, has acquitted see effects, and has sustained them in having pro-spaced those orders, under the circumstances, idegal

Lake Superior News.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND IRON MOUNTAIN

LAKE SUPERIOR AND TROUBLES AND LAND THE Corps of Engineers, under the imme as direction of Col. H. E.v. have been diligently occided for the last two menths in the preliminary survey of this work. They have nearly completed their toor; and we have assurances for knowing that they are done well, and is the most thorough manner. This road, which is constructed expressly for the association of freight, commences at Marquette Bay, when well side of Lake Superior, and extends in and Bis road, which is constructed expressly for the supertation of freight, commences at Marquette Bay, he south side of Lake Superior, and extends laband, is waterly direction, to the Iron Mountaies. For the strendles, the ground is of a broken and rugged aracter, and rises abraptly four hundred and eighty to be extends over a sort of plateau to the mountains. The Bay itself is beautiful, and affords one of the best above on Lake Superior. It is distant, on the south, the feelings, from the waters of Lake Michigan. Utility the road will be extended across, to a point on the Michigan, known as Bay de Noquet. This will be expressed the Sing Canal at Sant St. Macrosses accessary, unless the Sing Canal at Sant St. Macrosses.

de Michigan, known as Bay de Noquet. This will beme necessary, unless the Ship Canal at Saut St. Mais completed soon. Some cutlet is required for the
statemal resources yet to be derived from this reis and which are even now seeking avenues to maris tot which, for want of these improvements, are at
ment virtually locked up.

Seven years ago, the enormous wealth in Iron, conmed in the Trap Ranges of Marquette County, which
whe center of the Iron Region, was wholly unknown,
he, however, it is no idle prediction to state, that so
has as the canal at the Saut is constructed, and faciliis are opened for the transportation of the Iron from
mountains to the Lake, which will be afforded by
it road, such will be the supplies derived from this
stree, and such its purity and excellent quality, that it
will be mountained in the distant day, to revoltion
he from the geological surveys, ordered by Govement, in relation to the extent and character of the
man as well as from our own knowledge on the
model.

We understand that a portion of the road is already sated and under contract, and that the work will be subset forward vigorously until the whole is completed. Summer Travel.—The "Soo" has ardly ever been so crowded with strangers as at preset. On Monday, three boats, the London, Detroit and blimore, had brought so many passengers from above at below, that the hotels and boarding-houses of the se tillage could not accommodate the rush for quar-ure; and many were forced to retire to the steambeat for want of room on shore. The weather here is very fine at present.

ad quite warm for the latitude, though in strong con rest with the climate three or four degrees south of us COPPER ARRIVAL .- The propeller Man copper Arrival.—The propeller Maninterpreted to day from the Upper Country, with 55
ms of copper of a very pure article, bringing 35 tuns
into the Minnesota and 20 tuns from the Citif Mineso.
The Minnesota and Citif are turning out some large
masses from their mines about these days, and may
asy continue to do so more abundantly.

The passengers of the Monticello on her

hat unfortunate trip, struck by the unusual courage dis-payed by Capt. Wilson at the time of the wreck, but here sll, won by the kindness and attention with which lore sl, won by the kindness and attention with which is singlet to increase the comforts of the sulpwrecked pary during their comfortiess sojourn in the woods on the case, procured a pair of goblets from Boston, the nation of a least the interest of which, is hightened by the fact that they are manufactured from the native siver of Lake Superior, to present to him as a suitable taken of their admiration and regard. They are of resulful werkmanship, of classic shape, tastefully embedded and engraved and bear on one side a representation. besed and engraved and bear on one side a representation of a steamer plowing her course through the raves; on the other a single inscription. "Presented to Capt John Wi's us by the passengers that were wrecked a board the Montierillo, September, 1851." The cereamy of presentation was performed by Dr. Senter, on founday, the 15th inst, on the Baldimere, during the bip from Eagle Harbor to Eagle River, in the presence of slarge party of ladies and gentlemen.

The Westchester County Tempenace Alliance, will meet at Tarrytown on Monlay next, August 2, at noon. R. N. Havens, Esq., President of the State Alliance will address the Convention, and in the evening a mass meeting will be held.

New-York State Temperance Alliance. A meeting of the Alliance will be held the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, August 13, at Country Alliances are criticled to send Delegates equal

a number to the members of Assembly from their res

cuve Districts. on of the Convention held at Albany in lanuary last, the Vice-Presidents were severally em-powered to appoint Delegates to serve until the annual meeting in 1833. This will be done by consultation and arrangement with the County Alliances, where these

All Delegates are requested to be present, and to be fundahed with proper credentials.

The friends of our cause in those counties where there are yet no Aliances, are earnestly desired to astable and organize without delay. Constitutions may be obtained by addressing either of the Vice Prosidents; J. J. Chambers, Cor. Sec., Morrisania, West-chester Co; or John C. Smith, Rec. Sec., Brooklyn, Rigg Co.

Retires of importance will be submitted for the con-

exites are requested to be present, and to be

Business of importance will be submitted for the concision of the Delegates, in reference to in November.

All o'clock and at 750 o'clock 7. To the manage of trand Mass Meetings of the friends of Temperance will be held at which it is hoped every Temperance or statization in the State will be represented.

Ample opportunity will thus be given for consultation as to the most effectual method of extirpating the traffic

in interioring drinks.

By order of the Executive Committee of N. Y. State
Temperature Alliance. R. N. Havens, President.

J. J. Chammers, Cor. Sec.
New York, July 20, 1852.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, speaking of the adjournment of Congress, says his understood that the precise day will be changed by the House to the 30th of August, which will full on

Monday five weeks hence.

The reason of fixing upon a Monday for the final loss is, that the vacation of Sunday affords the Officers close is, that the vacation of Sunday affords the Officers of the two Houses the opportunity of finishing their share of the work which is always thrown into the last busineeday of the Session, and of correcting or guarding against errors or omissions such as are occasionally discovered too late, after Congress has dispersed.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

Hereafter all letters and newspapers for Ascession and for Mauritius, unless specially ad-cressed to be otherwise sent, will be forwarded by the mouthly line of screw steam-packets plying between England and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, and letters, &c., for Ceylon or India, intended to be sent by this route, must be specially addressed "ris the Cape of Good Hope." The single rate of postage (to be prepaid on letters sent form and collected on letters prepaid on letters sent from, and collected on letters received in, the United States) by this line, to or from any of the British possessions to which said packets proceed, is forty-fice cents. Newscapers, each, four cents; also to be paid in the United States, whether the paper is sent or received.

Charles Haggett, at Pouland, on Tursday evening, 21st inst, in a passion, thrown heavy stool at a boy named Sullivan, about nine year of ago, it streek him on the head, knocking him down eanseless. He was carried home, and a physician cared, who found the skull broken and removed two pleed from it. The next day the boy was apparently somewhat better, but the physician thought it probable that he would not survive. Haggett has fied,

The Barre Patriot records the death of Isaac Bassett, of that town, on the 28th of June, aged 96 years. Mr. Bassett was a revolutionary soldier, and epioped a small pension from the country for his services. He has been married nearly 74 years, and leaves a widow, aged 93, who is in excellent health.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANNALS OF NEWTOWN, IN QUEENS COUNTY, NEW-YORK, By James Riker, Jr. 8vo. pp. 437. D. Fanshaw.

This is a contribution to the study of local antiquities, in the highest degree creditable to the zeal, fidelity, and good judgment of its in lefatigable author. Devoting several years of patient research to the subject of his inquiries, he has succeeded in gathering an extensive mass of historical information, which he has here presented, in a compact and luminous, as well as a very attractive form.

With the exception of one or two individual attempts, mostly by Dutch farmers, the town of Newtown, then the Indian Mespat, was first settled by a company of colonists from New-England, under the guidance of Rev. Francis Doughty, who following the pilgrims of the Mayflower to the bleak coasts of Massachusetts, failed of enjoying the freedom of conscience, for which he had left his native country, and accordingly resolved to remove to the Dutch territory in New-Netherland, as the trading colony was then called. In 1642, Doughty with his associates obtained a tract of land, at Mespat, which embraced nearly the whole of the present town of Newtown. The settlement soon became a prey to savage warfare and internal strife. Mespat was laid in ashes by the Indians, and Doughty, after frequent collisions with the authorities left the country for the "English Virginias," in 1648. Thus declined the promising municipality of Mespat; its soil again became the abode of wild beasts; its prospects of civilization disappeared; the hum of industry was confined to the borders of the sea : while the interior remained a wild unbroken wilderness.

It was not till 1652 that another attempt was made to plant a town on this spot. The new comers were from villages along the Connecticut shore from the Cape Cod and Massachusetts Bay settlements, and to some extent, had recently arrived from England. The hamlet was begun on the street, where the Presbyterian Church now stands; lots were laid out on each side; a group of cottsges of the New-England fashion and roofed with thatch sprung up; the virgin soil was broken by the plow; and in the summer of 1652 the first harvest was gathered in Middleburg,-the name given to the settlement, after a place of some note in the Netherlands, which had been the asylum of many of the English Puritans.

The infant town suffered much from the hostili ty of the savages. The use of ardent spirits was also a source of frequent troubles. In 1659, the town court prohibited the sale of any strong drink by retail, which wholesome regulation contributed to the peace of the settlement. Great care was taken to preserve good morals, by excluding all dangerous persons from the place. No one could find a residence there, except by popular vote. In some instances, persons were threatened to be turned out of the town for improper conduct. "The town court was active and rigid in the imposition of penalties against the violators of law and good order, and though the punishment inflicted was often mild, it was as humbling in its effects as it was peculiar in kind. This year, 1660, Capt. Cos laid an indictment' against an individual for felonionsly taking corn from his mill, and being convicted of the crime, the culprit was sentenced. besides making amends to Capt. Coe, 'to walk from Mr. Doughty's house, with two rods under each arm, and the drum beating before him, until he comes to Mr. Jessup's house, and then he is to have his liberty, and further, 'to refrain walking at unseasonable hours, for time to come, beause it gives cause of suspicion.' Other instances might be cited illustrative of the manner in which criminal jurisprudence was administered in those days, one of which was sitting in the stocks on the court days. Justice dispensed so publicly must have had a salutary effect upon the offender, or at least imposed a strong restraint upon others inclined to similar practices."

Gradually throve the New-Town, after the accession of the English to the jurisdiction of New-Netherland, until in 1723, it presented the substantial features of one of the primitive Puritan villages of New-England.

The state of society in the township at this day was characterized by an honeat pisiances. The toils of many years had brought comfort and plenty, but few luxuries. Their dwellings-were now more spacious and of substantial build, and the days of thatched roofs were passing away. The furniture was such as necessity, not fancy, suggested. There were beds in abundance, and a send store of honearmy lines, and basicate, there of honearmy lines, and basicate, there of honearmy lines, and basicate, and a good store of homespun linen and blankets; there were durable oak tables, and chairs of the same matewere durable oak lables, and chairs of the same inter-ral and strength; and there were massive walnut ward-robes, of which some continue until now, and may for centuries to come. Floor-carpets were a superduity al-most if not quite unknown. The table was set with pew-ter platters and plain earthenware. Some few could display china and even pieces of allver plate, but they were rare. And the simplicity in manners is shown in that until recently very few families used table forks, but that until recently very few families used table forks, but the with their fingers. To a was just beginning to be known among the more polished and wealthy. The popular dress was homespun linesy-woolsey, and the conting of the times appears in the fact that when a cost became the worse for wear, it was sell to the tal-har's to be turned. A black or gray coat of the above material; tight breeches and hose, the former made usually of leather and fastened with huge buckles at the knee; a capacious beaver hat, and stout shoes orna-mented with brass or silver-plated buckles—these, in the main, composed the usual dress suit of the more affinent farmer. But the major part of the inhabitants the main, composed the usual dress suit of the more affluent farmer. But the major part of the inhabitants at that day were singularly plain in attire, in manners, and in speech; yet did they manifest for each other a degree of genuine friendship now rarely observable. For instance, when one had cut his winter store of wood, his neighbors stood ready to aid with their teams in catting it home; or if he needed help in his harvesting, it was cheerfully given, and as cheerfully reciprocated when there was occasion. And the corn-husking, and the spinning frolic, evinced the same neighborly feeling. At the latter, the wives and daughters attended with their wheels, and there was a merry hum of spindles and mingfing of voices, till the flax or wool of the hostess was converted into thread.

The quaint beauty of the picture is shaded by

the introduction of negro slavery : The existence of slavery in this town, hitherto but in The existence of slavery in this town, nucero out in cidentally mentioned, demands a more direct notice. It originated in the scarcity and consequent high price of white labor. Its introduction was coveral with the plant ing of the town, and extended not only to the negro, but to the free-born Indian brought hither from the South to the free-born Indian brought hither from the South None seemed to view it as wrong, and slaves were found even in the utinister? families. But while they were bought and sold as a chattel, and though several in stances of brutality toward them are recorded, their lives were protected by law, and to the credit of our fathers be it said, they usually treated their slaves with much humanity. In infancy they were baptized, and at a suitable age were allowed to marry, the bans being regularly performed by a minister or magistrate, and often solemnized by a very respectable wedding. They were well fed and clothed, and exempted from labor on Sundays and holidays. Indeed, in a majority of cases they were taught, both by precept and example, to love the ways of virtue and religion. At almost every marriage a male or female slave was the immediate portion of the young folks on the commencement of house. of the young folks on the commencement of house keeping, and thus attachments, which had been formed in childhood, subsided between master and slave, which tended greatly to favor the latter in his servicade. feder these circumstances slavery had increased. At this date, 1755, according to returns made by the com-man ders of the two militis districts. Captains Jaronus Rapelje and Jacob Blackwell, the town contained 183 slaves above the age of fourteen years—that is, ninetyne males and seventy two females.

The condition of the town, during the war of the Revolution, is minutely described, and suggests a variety of interesting historical recollections.

In addition to the narrative of events, Mr. Riker has enriched his volume with abundant gencalogicol notices of the principal Long Island families. of which the descendants are widely spread over the United States, as the Rapelyes, Lawrences, Brinckerhoffs, Rikers, Fishes, and numerous

"THE WHITE SLAVE, OR MEMOIRS OF A FUGITIVE." (12mo. pp. 408. Boston: Tappan & Whittemore.) A darker picture of slavery has never been drawn than that given in "Archy Moore," a fictitious work founded in fact published anonymously a few years since in Boston. It has since been understood to be the production of a distinguished historical writer of that city, whose powers of sarcastic description are by no means inferior to his skill in narrative composition The present volume is a new edition of that work, with continuation relating the adventures of Archy Moore after returning from England to this country, for the purpose of procuring the emancipation of his family. It is written with great vigor, combining a Defoe-like gravity of statement, with a vein of pungent satire, from which several living dignitaries in Church and State are made to smart. As an expressive illustration of the influence of slavery, it compares favorably with the most popular works on the subject, and is bound to receive a hearty welcome from the friends of freedom.

The Proposed Broadway Railway.

My attention has been called to an article published in several of our City papers, under the above caption, signed "Pro Bono Publico," and noticing in the article much false reasoning, I would like to call attention to the more prominent defects, and ascertain if the signature be not a rank misnomer.

To prevent confusion, we will consider the article in the order arranged. Beginning with the first assertion of moment, it is distinctly said that the Russ pavement is not to be disturbed, but that the rails are to be laid into grooves cut into the surfaces of the blocks, and of course they must be bolted fast to the blocks. Now, we all know the effect of putting a row of wedges into a an know the elect of putting a row of wedges into a grante block, and hammering on their heads. The re-sult is inevitably to split the blocks, and that result can-not be avoided. In quarrying or working grante, the ceurse adopted is an slagous to the proposed plan of laying the rails on the blocks; and it seems to me per-

fectly plain that this part of the plan is chimerical.

Even if this difficulty could be obvived by some plan, known only to this body of the "right sort of men," the writer contradicts himself in the course of his article: for in the fifteenth paragraph, in speaking of the smoothness of the Russ pavement, he says, "the slip-pery smoothness, which lightens the friction to the wheel, is fa at mischief to the hoof: and that "grooving whee, is to a mement of the noot, and tax growing is but a temporary preventie," consequently warmer have the "railway, with rong's intervening spaces for the horses," clearly shadowing out an entire alteration in the character of the pavement through the last see of Broadway, and destroying entirely the completeness of the job, of which all the citizens of New York are so

m my own experience of the laying of pipe and rrom my own experience of the laying of pipe and other operations, disturbing the center of the street, it can safely assert that the street cannot be repaired as good as at first, after the crown has been taken up; it is like taking the key-stone from an arch; it cannot retain its proper curve.

The argument that we should use rails for traction, because cheaper in the properties of class to

The argument that we should use ralls for traction, because cheaper in the proportion of eight to one, would, if carried out, cause us to substitute steam for horse-power, and what guarantee have we that these projectors will not wish that motive power, after their reset is now down. projectors will not wish that motive power, and tract is once down?

The next consideration is the size of the vehicles. It

The next consideration is the size of the vehicles. It is claimed that the cars will be smaller than the ountibuses. We will submit this specious claim to the test of figures, it is proposed to arrange the cars so as to seat the passengers in pairs, each two pairs with an exit on the side of the cars. Seated thus, four passengers will occupy five feet. Allow two feet at each end of the car for platforms for drivers and conductors, and a twenty-four passenger car would be thirty five feet long. In the space allowed in the plan, it will be impossible for a pair of horses to travel. Two horses harnessed abreast require a space of seven feet in width; the plan gives them but four and a half feet—therefore the horses must be hitched tandem. The cars cannot be drawn by less than two horses; even two would be insufficient at the hill from Canal to Walker sts, or at the Bowling Green. But supposing two to be sufficient, these in tandem will But supposing two to be sufficient, these in tandem will eccupy, with the necessary gearing, twenty two feet from the end of the car, making atotal of fifty-seven feet for twenty-four passengers. In regard to the width required, an error was made, slight to be sure in itself, but of some moment when distances are small. The writer claims "over fifteen feet on each side of the track;" three tracks, each two and a half feet, and two spaces, each two feet, make eleven and a half feet; then nine inches two teet, make eleven and a half level; teet must facel as the total width required for the cars, which, being deducted from forty-two feet, the width of the street, leaves twenty nine feet—only fourteen and a half feet on each side—not room enough for a cart to be backed in, although enough to allow it to stand after it is backed. in, although enough to allow it to stand after it is backed. Then the question arises, how are other vehicles to
pass on that side of the street, while this cart is being
loaded or unloaded? The cars passing up and down
inevitably take their course; thestream of preste vehicles
on the other side of the track is moving in a contrary direction: consequently all on one side must stop until the
carman has completed his operations, or run the risk of
being jammed by the cars—a much worse result than
the stages can produce, as those familiar with the Bowery can testify. nection with this part of the subject, allow me

In connection with this part of the subject, allow me to call your attention to another consideration. New-york is a growing City, always improving, and the well known drive shead disposition of the inhahitants, leads them continually to tear down buildings, that more splendid edifices may be erected; this is more particularly the case in Broadway, and as it is absolutely necessary that a portion of the street should be occupied by building material, (one-third is allowed,) I would not sak what would be the consequence then if the middle of the street were monopolized by the proposed track most undoubtedly a greater jam than we now suffer. At the present time there are at least teach to middle. mest undoubtedly a greater jam than we now suffer. At the present time there are at least twenty new buildings, or alterations, going on in Broadway—enough to stop the cars entirely, from the constant turning on to the track, which would be necessary for vehicles passing the builder's piles of brick, timber, &c.

Then, how is it proposed to arrange matters in the event of a bevey snow; For some hours the cars could not run at all, but after much shoveling the track would be cleared and the cars be run in a canal between two banks of snow; even now the street is all the streets.

not run at all, but after much shoveling the track would be cleared and the cars be run in a canal between two banks of snow; even now the street is almost impassable when the snow is piled high at the sides from the walks; how much worse will it be when, in addition, we have the snow from the track piled still on top of that. Then there would be an end of all passing, except for the cars, or for vehicles on their track- an alternative not much to be desired, but our only choice until the snow was thawed. The great point of all, and the one most anxiously pressed, is, that Broadway is to be relieved of so many heavy stages, that other vehicles will have more room; that carriages will not be alsemed for their panels. &c. Remove the complicues and what would be the result? Carts and heavy wagons that now go up and down side streets because of the number of omnibuses, would crowd in to gain the great advantages presented by the Russ pavement, and that, too, in numbers sufficient to more than counterbalance the omnibuses withers we, without astrotting a single advantage to the occupant or passerby in Broadway.

in Broadway. ey carry all the passengers that the stages now do d will endeavor to demonstrate my dental satisfac

The empibuses starting from the Butery, and going

The omnibuses starting from the Buttery, and going up to Canal-street and further, carry over \$5,000 passeneers daily; say 30 000 each way. The cars running to Forty second-st, would make cight trips per day, and to carry that number of passeneers would require one hundred and five cars. The cars, to meet one of the assestions of "Pro Bone Publico," would be compelled to make the trifp in one hour and a half, which would cause the cars to follow each other every fifty seconds. If one stopped to let out a passenger, or for an obstruction, right away the others are plinag on, and a wall of cars is formed through the middle of Broatway, attenty impossable by man or horse; the cars having no opportunity to turn off to go around an obstruction. They wait, and the passengers have the prespect before them of neglected bashess, if it be in the morning, or andous fandles, if evening.

If a fire occur in or near Broadway, and it becomes necessary to street hose a roses the track, as would frequently be the case, then again must the cars be kept back, all of them, until the fire be extinguished, let the time be lenger or shorter. The omnibuses, on the contrary, by taking other streets, can get around the cause of delay, and overcome it at a trifling inconvenience. One objection the writer of the article in question is frank enough to allow; but he lays less strees, very much less, upon it than our lady friends would be willing to agree to. I slinde to the necessity of getting out of the cars in the middle of the street—a very seriou inconvenience, and a source of great danger to the ladies especially. If stepping from an omnibus, they stebelli d it, and are sheltered until time is allowed to look around them; but from the cars, as proposed, they would be compelled to step into the very current of moving vehicles, without time to think; and as for stopping at crossings, that is a defusion of the writers, is we all know there are no crossings on the Russ pavements.

Why is this movement going on? Why is it that a few indivi

know there are no crossings on the Russ parements.

Why is this movement going on? Why is it that a few individuals have become so imbued with philanthropic motives that they seek to bind our fair City in this girdle of rails? Can we believe that they are only actuated by the expressed desire to benefit the public, or have they a lurking bit of self that they wish to benefit? This, however is of an moment, as we wish the plan to rest entirely on its own merits.

For what purpose are the Sixth and Eight-avenue Railroads pointed at as examples,—the one not finished, the other hardly begun, and those portions of the Sixth-avenue Railroad that are finished have ever since been seen, much less tested by crossing vahicles. Would it not be better really to test these roads fairly, although not analogous to the proposed Broadway track, for the avenues they occupy are wider—before extending farther a new scheme as yet untried, and one whose advantages are denied by so large and respectable a portion of our citizens. I think it clearly would, and it really hope that this project will not be adopted so hastily that we will in future regret h. Let experiments of this nature be tried in thoroughgiares of less vital importance to the community; but spare Broadway, to recently settled, until the scheme is demonstrated beyond a doubt, to be of practical and lasting advantage.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Broadway Theater-Fro, Anderson's Magical Feats
Nible's-The Toodles: The Mummy. [Mr. Burton's sight.] Broadway Theater—Fro. Anderson's Magical Feats
Niblo's—The Toodles; The Mummy. [Mr. Burton's sight.]
Costle Garden—Prot. Honey & Son's Athletic Feats; Herr Cline.
Hoffsher—Sitto Cottags—Concert. [Afternoon.]
Baruum's Massum—Cerean Sculpture; Dissolving Views. &c.
Sattler's Cosmoranas—Views in Asia Minor. [Day and Evening.]

THE WEATHER .- Relief, cominng at last in the shape of a rain storm, made yesterday something more pleasant and tolerable. Just before daylight on Monday, the clouds, that all through the night had been threatening and lowering, broke by the breeze, showered joyfully downward the copious richness of water so long and so grudgingly held in the sky. Nature revived. and the scorched vegetation, touched with new vigor, looked giadsomely upward, once more refreshed and made strong in its beauty. Yester day hot, moist and sorely oppressive gave us again the full torment of Summer, nor ceased in its vengeance till sunset, when gold and vermillion, and purple imperial flushed o'er the West with a rich ness that art might strive but in vain (though for ever) to equal. Mountains and valleys of silver and azure, and lakes of deep colorless crystal, spread o'er the sky like the landscape of-heaven, gorgeous is beauty, but all evanescent as hopes that men cherish So went the day down in glory, and night, full of clearness and coolness and beauty, of moonlight and starlight, ensued, giving hopeful foreshadows of fairness and coolness and beauty to-day.

SUPREME COURT-EXTRADITION CASE. -Before Judge Bosworth.-Case of Thomas Kaine.-The proceedings, under the Habeas Corpus, stood adjeurned to this forenoon, at 11 o'clock. At the same time there did not appear to be much excitement, but one to two hundred persons being assembled in and about the Court rooms. The latter, however, soon be came filled, (so far as spectators were allowed to com n), and a large number of persons (mostly, as were hose inside, our Irlsh citizens) were collected outside.

Kaine was brought into the Court room a little before 11 o'clock, by Mr. De Angelis, one of the Deputy Mar shals, and soon afterward his wife appeared, and took a seat beside him. The respective counsel were also present, the District Attorney, and Assistant Distric Attorney, appearing on behalf of the United States under instructions, they said, as advisers to the Marshal An affidavit was read by Mr. Busteed, one of the coun sel for Kaine, and sworn to by Kaine, being a traverse o the return, stating, from information and belief, that the only warrant on which the Marshal holds him, is that from MA Hunter, acting Secretary of State-and denying the regularity of the proceedings, and the said warrant, &c.

Mr. Edwards, counsel for the British Consul, in making the application, read an affidavit, detailing the proceedings in the case thus far, with a view to shew the present application to be res adjudicats. Mesers, Hall and Evarts also suggested that it was res ladjudicate [been adjudged].

Mr. Brady said the affidavit is part of the return, and should have been presented with it, so as to enable the defendant to traverse it.

Mr. Edwards denied that it was so.

As to resadjudicata Mr. Brady also contended, as before, that the warrant for his extradition is new mat ter, since the decision of Judge Betts, and they deny the right of the Acting Secretary of State or of the Se retary of State, to sign the warrant, but that it must be done by the President himself. In this they may be wrong, but they wish for time to ascertain in regard to it. There is no proof either of the signature. He mov. ed that the case be further adjourned to Wednesday, Is order to afford time to amend the traverse to sult the sflidavit.

warrant, signed by Mr. Hunter, Acting Secretary el State, for the extradition of Kaine; he also said that he was acquainted with the signature of Mr. Hunter, and it was his; he also shewed the appointment of Mr. H. and the power of the President to appoint in the absence of the Secretaries.

The Government have no feeling in this matter, and Mr. H., on one hand, said they wish faithfully to carry out their treaties, on the other to do justice to individuals. He spoke as to the treaty being reciprocal, and that many complaints by both Governments, which were formerly made, particularly on the frontier, as to of fences, have now ceased. He suggested whether the warrent was not conclusive.

Mr. Brady said he would frankly state that their object of postponement is to ascertain whether this mat ter cannot be carried to the U.S. Supreme Court. Al they want is to know the extent of their legal rights, and having been once ascertained, any person who would endeavor to oppose the laws or the carrying out of treaties ought to be put to death. He wrote, a few days since, to Judge Nelson, one of the Judges of the U.S. Supreme Court, to know whether this case could be carried to that Court or not. The Judge wrote tha he would consider the case between that time and to. day, and there is no doubt, said Mr. B., that we shall have an answer from him before Wednesday; and his answer may have much effect as to the course of the present proceedings.

The Judge thought that as Judge Betts acted on the common law, and this Court on the statute, it was not ves adjudicate so far as to prevent inquiry into the case t could do no harm to either party to let the matter lay over to Wednesday.

It was finally postponed to Wednesday at 11 o'clock Kaine, in the meantime, to remain in the custody of the

U. S. Marshal, and to be brought up then. During the proceedings some loud cheering was heard outside on the Park, and a number of persons ran to the windows, but they were directed to resume their seats. After the notice of adjournment repeated cheers were heard as from a large number of persons, Messra Brady and Bustead left the Court room and addressed from the steps, those outside, requesting them to dis, nerse, which a large portion of them, after some more loud cheering, did. Kaine was kept in the Court room till the number outside had been greatly diminished, when he was taken from the Chamber-st, side, by the Marshals and his officers and a body of Police. considerable excitement here occurred, and some stones thrown, and the officers compelled to use their Court room was again quiet, and the business of the Court room was again quiet, and the business of the Court as to other matters resumed.

THE KAINE EXTRADITION CASE .-- Attempt to Resent the Prisoner .- A serious disturbance took place about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, between a posse of about 200 policemen and 1,500 individuals, in which 8 or 10 of the police and about as many of the mob were more or less injured.

It appears that Thomas Kaine, the alleged fugitive from Ireland, was yesterday morning conducted from the Tombs to the City Hall in a carriage, and there taken before Justice Bosworth. Several hundred of his countrymen were assembled on the Franklin-st, entrance of the prison at an early hour, but the prisoner was taken through the door leading into Leonard-st, when there were but four persons there, and had reached the City Hall before the crowd were aware of his being removed from the prison. On learning this, the crowd appeared to be much excited and moved off to the Park. (The proceedings before the Justice will be found under the legal intelligence

While they were in the Park, the excitement con tlaued, and the crowd swelled to about 1,500 persons many of whom made threats that the prisoner would be rescued from the police. Shortly before the time for the prisoner to be retaken to the Tombs, Mesers. Brady and Busteed addressed the excited mob, telling them to corduct themselves quietly, and by no means to interfere with the authorities. Kalue was then conducted through a private door, on the Chambers-st side, by Officer Bowyer and one of the Deputy Marshals, and as they descended the steps, the U. S. Marshal, accompanied by the Chief of Police and about two bundred policemen, stood in readiness to escore the prisoner to the Tombs. The posse had but reached the corner of Chambers and Centre sts. when the exasperated mob made an attack upon the police with paving stones and other missiles, and also made an at tempt to break the ranks in order to rescue the prisoner, but in this they failed. The officers turned upon the crowd and arrested four or five of the ringleaders, but they had proceeded but a short distance when another attack was made, and stones thrown among the police throughout their whole route to the Tombs.

On arriving at the prison entrance another rush was made to rescue the prisoner, when a desperate fight ensued between the rioters and the police. The difficulty, however, was soon over, and the police managed

to subdue the rioters and usher the prisoner safely into his cell. Several stones were thrown at the prison door and several persons were lajured. At one time the difficulty presented a very alarming complexion, but the well-directed efforts of the police prevented what might

have resulted in fearful loss of life. Ten of the leading rioters were arrested; nine of whom were committed to prison by Justice Welsh, to await examination. Against the other the evidence was but slight and he was discharged. The name of those detained are Jonathan Mangin, John Prendeville, John Moran, Bernard Fitzsimmons, Owen Feeney, Michael O'Bryen, John Sillen, Stephen O'Hara and James Doyle.

Among the officers injured were four from the Seven teenth Ward, named Lewis Trigler, wounded in the knee; George Leviness, in the leg; John Quinn, in the shoulder, and Jopathan Wiley, in the back. Officer Pell, of the Ninth Ward, was struck upon the head with a paving stone; Hugh Masterson, one of the Chief's aids was injured in the neck. Others, whose names were not ascertained, were slightly injured. No person, it is believed, was fatally injured. Much credit is due to the Chief of Police and his force for their well-directed ef forts on this occasion. PUBLIC HEALTH .- The deaths in this

City have increased 73 during the past-week, or 16 per cent, over the number for the previous week. The increase for the previous weeks was 40 per cent, making an increase in only two week of 207, or sixty-two and a half per cent. in a fortnight. And yet the plunderseeking office-hunting Aldermen, who swindle the people out.of tea, brandy and cigars, in the City Hall, give out through their lying hired organ, that up to Saturday there had been no evident increase of mortalty. The political jugglers, in order to put their "friends" nte office have played the very mischlef with the Health Department, and now the people must suffer decimation from their party rascality. Having abolished the office of Health Wardens, they may look in vain for protecion from filth and pestilence. No reparation can now stop the scourge. The Aldermen who voted (out of mere party spite) to abolish the office of Health-Warden, are at this moment guilty of the untimely deaths of four-fifty to a hundred people per week. Let the blood of the innocent rest upon the perjured heads of those who swore to protect the interests of the people, and then shamelessly bandon their duty.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE CONCERN -COMPTON DEEPER IN THE MUD - The aspirant for the Mayoralty who balls from the Eighth Ward, and who was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen solely by the Omnibus interest, is among those now on the apxious seat asking for "proofs" of vil. lainy. We have charged Compton over and again with taking upon himself powers which, whether legally or not, did not morally belong to him. We say, that his anxiety to get his name upon the Eighth-avenue Rail. road bill was the best evidence that the whole affair was an outrage upon legislation; if honesty had been the ruling principle, there could not have been any such haste for a signature.

The following affidavits fully confirm our view of the matter. Mr. Valentine, whose long experience in the City Government well qualifies him to speak, positively swears that he has no recollection of any Acting Mayor taking any action in relation to a paper of such import. ance as this railroad bill. Can any further evidence be wanted that Compton did a most hasty and indecent act, one that any high-minded, honorable and honest man would scorn to do? Here are the affidavits, which fix the brand of shame upon the officious President of the Board of Aldermen:

David T. Valentine, a witness, who has refused to David T. Valentine, a witness, who has refused to make his deposition voluntarily, and who attends persuant to the summons of this Court, being duly sworn, desposes as follows: I am Clerk of the Common Council, and have held that effice for about seven years last past, and have been connected with the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, as Deputy Clerk and otherwise, since May, 1831. The resolutions revoking the grant of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and giving it to Mesers. Conover and others, were passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen on the 16th day of June last, and on the next day thereafter, were adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

Board of Assistant Andermen on the lost day of sume last, and on the next day thereafter, were adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

On the 18th day of June last, I arrived at my office between the hours of sine and ten o'clock, A. M. Alderman Compton, the President of the Board of Aldermen, came into my office about ten o'clock, A. M., of that day, and inquired if I was geing to send into the Mayor's office the papers of the Common Council requiring the signature of the Mayer; I told him that as soon as we could get them properly prepared in the minutes, I would do so. He then asked me if it was not usual that such papers should go into the Mayor's office the next morning after being adopted; to which I replied that it was usual, if we could get them ready; I than stated to him (Alderman Compton) that I had learned that the Mayor would be absent from the City on that day, and that there was one paper which I had been solicited to present for the consideration of the Mayor as soon as I could, which paper was the Sixth-ay railroad till.

He then asked me whether, if I should be informed that he (Compton,) was acting Mayor, I would send those papers (meaning the railroad papers,) requiring the action of the Mayor, in to him; to which I replied, that in that event I should feel bound to do so. I then of the Mayor, viz: the said Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad bids, which I then showed to him; Alderman Compton then left my office. In the space of about fifteen minetes afterward, a messenger from the Mayor's Office (Mr. Hinchman, I think, but will not be positive,) came into my effice, and stated that the Acting Mayor sented these parents meaning the railroad papers and endred those papers, meaning the railroad papers, rashed deponent to bring them in, which deponent

on entering the Mayor's Office with these papers, On entering the Mayor's Office with those papers, it found Alderman Compton scated at the desk of the Mayor, in the Mayor's private office, and delivered to him the said Sixin and Eighth av. Raifroad papers, agreeable to his request, and left the same in his possessen, returning to my office. In about fifteen minutes afterward, I received one of the said papers, viz: the Eighthar. Raifroad bill, signed by Mr. Compton, as action Mayor. That in the course of the same day, be-Acting Mayor. That in the course of the same day, b fore 2 o'clock P. M. I went into the Mayor's Office ! fore 2 o'clock P. M. I went into the Mayor's Office in relation to other matters, when Alderman Compton addressed me in relation to the said Eighth-av Railroad bill, and said he wished I would not permit that paper, meaning the Eighth-av Railroad bill, to go out of my possession, to which I replied that I would not. That on the next day I had an interview with Mayor Kingsland in relation to the said bill, he stating that he intended to veto R, and wanted it for that purpose; when I would not that I purpose; when replied that I preferred to keep it in my possession, and that I considered that it belonged to my possession, and

at I considered that I would be a I should retain it.
I have no recollective, during the whole period of my
ical relations with the City Government, of any act
g Nayor, during a temporary absence of the Mayor
im the City, taking any action in relation to any paper
in the City taking any action in relation to any paper If m ine Gry, taxing any action in relation to any paper of the magnitude of the Eighth areaus Railroad bill, which might be awaiting the executive action of the Mayor; although I have known of papers of less impor-tance being so acted on; and I recollect of no case similar to that of the Eighth avenue Railroad case in reference to the action of the acting Mayor. On the eighth day of July Instant, Mr. Burdett, Mayor's Clerk, made a termal demand of ma to also mayor's Clerk, made a formal demand of me to give up to the possession of the Mayor said Eighth avenue Railroad bill, to appex and return with a veto message, which depone

further state that Alderman Compton has never, to

I further state that Alderman Compton has never, to my knowledge, taken any other oath of office than that of Alderman of the Eighth Ward. Charles Burdes, of said City, being duly sworn, saith, that he is Clerk to the Mayor of the City, and that the following are the facts and circumstances connected with the significant of the resolutions revoking the geant of the Eighth-av. Railroad, and conferring it upon Messrs. Conover and others, on the 18th day of June, 185th, as they transpired on that day, to the knowledge of this decoment, viz:

isce, as they transpired on that day, to the knowledge of this deponent, viz:
On the merring of that day, very soon after I reached the Mayor's Office, Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, came into the office with some papers in his hand, and asked me if the Mayor was in; I replied that he was not, and I believed would not be here that day, as I understood he was going with some friends to dine at Bayeide, with Mr. Mickle; Mr. Valentine then left the office taking with him the papers he had in his hand. at baying, taking with him the papers he had in his hand.
Very soon afterward, and to the best of my belief,
at about 100 o'clock, Mr. Compton entered the office,
and went into the Mayor's private room, and I followed

and went into the Mayor's private room, and I followed him in. After the usual salutations of the day, Mr. Compton saked me if the Mayor was coming down soon; to which I replied, 'I think he will not be here at all to-day, as I understand he has gone to Mayor Mickle's, to dine.' I immediately added, 'Are you going to stay with the to-day; 'To which Mr. Compton replied, 'I can't stay now, as I have an engagement down town, but I will be back by and by, and if you want me then I will stay. Mr. Compton thereupon left the office, and I went to my deak. He returned in about five or ten minutes, and went into the private office, and on my entering, I found him sented in the Mayor's chair. I presumed that he had changed his mind about staying, and laid before him some licenses which were on the table, and I trink he commenced signing. I returned to my desk in the outer office.

Soon afterward, and according to my best resollection, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Compton sent for me

lection, about eleven o'cleck, Mr. Compton sent for me to come into the private office, and I saw lying on the desk before him two documents. Holding up one of them, he said, "How do you fix these for the Mayor's approval. I explained to him the mode; when has leg a document to me, he said, "last fix that paper; accordingly wrote on the document the words", proved July 18, 1852.

Mayor.

Leaving a space for the signature, as above, and laying it before him. I turned to go away, when he added, "Where shall I write acting?" and pointing out to him that it should be before the word "Mayor," I left the private

office. In a faw m. 'ocument approved by him; and i' Compton handed mea. 'the indersement, and saw that then for the first time reas. 'bill; and before I had time it was the Eighthan A Railroad bill, because I have signed the Eighthan I have signed to exav. Railroad bill, because I hear person to be signing it, and I thought I would save "ouble; to which I replied. "I suppose you have the right or "you are right," and immediately I delivered the pay proved to Mr. Valentine. On returning to the private proved to Mr. Valentine. On returning to the private proved to Mr. Valentine on returning to the private proved to Mr. Valentine on returning to the private proved to Mr. Compton handed to me a document of the local bill, and he requested me to out that away, and ask the Mayor; as it was all wrong, and he could show it was. Some conversation ensued between me with reference to the Sixthan document, which I then locked up.

ference to the Sixth-av. document, which I then locked up.

Deponent further saith that the foregoing statement was prepared by deponent before he was examined on the part of the defendants; that the deponent offered said statement as containing the whole of the facts connected with the action of of Mr. Compton, but the counsel for the defendants preferred to take down an awers to such questions as he thought proper to put.

Deponent further saith, that on the eighth day of July, 1852, this deponent, by direction of the Mayor, applied to Mr. David T. Valentine, for the said Eighthav. Railroad document, stating to him that the Mayor wanted it to return it to the Board of Assistants, with a message vetoing the same; but Mr. Valentine absolutely refused to give it up to the Mayor, stating that he could not do so, and should retain it in his official possession; that thereupon deponent procured a certified copy of that thereupon deposent procured a certified copy of said document from Mr. Valentine; and on that day the Mayor communicated to the said Board of Assistant Aldermen a message, to which was annexed asid certi-fied copy, vetolog the action of the Common Counself thereupon, and protesting against the action of Aller-man Compton in signing the same as illegal and unsu-therized.

men Compten in signing the same as illegal and unauthorized.

Deponent further saith, that he has held the office of Clerk to Mayors Brady and Havemeyer, and has altogether acted in that capacity during the period of nearly four years; and during the whole of his experience, he has never known, to the best of his recollection, of any President of the Board of Aldermen, while acting as Mayor during the temporary absence for a day of the Mayor, to have signed, or in any manner acted in regard to any documents or papers passed by the Common Council, and awaiting the executive action of the Mayor; but in such cases of absence, such acting Mayor has always confined himself to the ordinary routine business of the office, such as granting ilcences and signing money warrants; expressly emitting to interfere with the executive duties of the office of Mayor in relation to papers which have received the legislative action of the Common Council. That Alderman Compton has acted as Mayor on several occasions since his accession to the as Mayor on several occasions since his accession to the position of President of the Board of Aldermen, but he has never taken any action whatever is relation to downents of any kind passed by the Common Council, and awaiting the action of the Mayor, except in the sole instance of the Eighth-av. Railroad bill

Sworn before me, this 19th day of Joly, 1852. Geo. H. E. LYNCH, Commissioner of Doods.

MORE DISCHARGES PROM STATION Houses,-On Sunday evening, Officer McCarty, of the First Ward, arrested on a warrant Issued by Justice Bogart, a man named John Hays, who was charged with a violent assault upon the person of David Ke of No. 7 Trinity-place. The prisoner was taken to the Station-house where has was locked up, but remained in confinement but a short time, as Alderman Moore made his appearance at the Station and discharged him to appear at Court on the following morning. Hays appeared at the proper time and was held to bail in the sum of \$200 to appear and answer the charge.

A dashing young fellow, named William McCarty, was

arrested in Anthony-st. on Sunday night, by Officer Nes bitt, of the Fifth Ward, charged with disorderly con duct. Soon after being taken to the Station-house, Jus. tice Bogart was sent for, when the complaint was with drawn and the prisoner was discharged by the Magis

SHIP LAUNCH .- A new packet-ship, to be called the Australia, and designed to run between this port and Liverpool in the Black Star Line, will be launched at 5 o'clock this afternoon, from the shipyard of Mr. Wm. H. Webb. She is said to be a splendid res. sel, and will be commanded by Capt. Edwards, late of the ship Goy Mannering.

THE IRISH PARADE .- The statement in yesterday's Tribune about the parade for Mr. Meagher fell far short of the fact. The parade is to consist no alone of the sixty-ninth, but of the ninth and sixty. ninth, the Emmet Guards, several Independent Comps nies in and about New-York. The muster expected to be over 1,000 men.

It was the Marshal's Aides and officers of the Young Guard, instead of the Marshale and Aides of the Seventh Division, on the day of the obsequies, who entertained the Clay Club of Newburgh.

WARD'S ISLAND .- It is said there are new living on Ward's Island 1 878 persons, of all ages and both sexes, under the care of the Commissioners o Emigration. Of this number, about 300 are able to workand the remainder are distributed to the hospitals nurseries, &c. The average weekly consumption of food by the residents on the Island is said to be :

.... the 16 113 Eggs 7.440 Milk. Pork 253 Beer ... 123 Brandy . . lbs. 271

FOR LIVERPOOL .- The Collins steamer Atlantic sailed at noon Saturday for Liverpool with \$365,000 in gold, and a full complement of passengers.

FIRES .- On Menday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small shed in the year of No. 154 Norfolk st, in which was a quantity of hav. straw, &c. The flames were extinguished before much damage occurred to the premises.

- About 114 o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out in the large two story frame building at the village of North Melrose, owned and occupied by Mr Sherwood as a carpenter shop. Many fire compa nies and citizens were present, but in consequence o there being no water convenient, the building, with its contexts, was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$2,600. The origin of the fire is unknown, although supposed to be the work of an incendiary,

KILLED IN A FIGHT .- A man named Perry Bensley, a hair-weaver, living at Williamsburgh, was killed shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, while fighting in Elizabeth st. with one Dennis Horan, also a bair-weaver, working at No. 44 Elizabeth-st. It sppears that Bensley, while intoxicated yesterday morning, called at the establishment in Elizabeth st. to see an acquaintance who worked there. This person saw him nter the place, and not wishing to have anything to say to him, shut the door and fastened him out. Bonsley then sat down upon the door-sill and fell asleep, but had been there but a short time when Horan p open the boor, and with much roughness, as is said, pushed him from the door and through the aliey into Hzabeth-st, where he struck and kicked him repeatedly. By this time Hensley became thoroughly awake, and turned upon Horan, when a scuf ensued in which Bensley was kicked in the 'abdomen, struck in the face, and knocked down. In the fall, it is thought, Bensley struck his head with such violence that his skull was fractured. At all events, he instantly became senseless, quivered for a few moments, and died before a physician could be procured. Horan then fied into the Bowery, and has not yet been arrested. Capt. O'Brien, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, with Officer Doyle and others, were soon on the spot, and arrested John and William Horan, relatives of the accused, and Samuel Mason, who were detained, by order of Coroner Ives, as wit nesses. It is said that a lad named Charles W. King, a Williamsburgh, and Charles Pendrill, of No. 364 East Fourteenth-st., are the most important witnesses in the case. They will be on hand when wanted. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and two years since lost his wife and two children. Horan, the accused, lives at ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL .-- A

man named Patrick McVey, residing in Third-av., near Thirty-eighth-st, while returning home at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, accompanied by a friend, who had been with bim to the foot of Porty-third-st., was attacked by a gang of rowdles, one of whom, named John Murphy stabbed him in the back with a large pocket knife, flicting a dangerous wound. The cries of himself and friend for assistance brought Officers Haviland, Leggett and Hoyt, of the Nineteenth Ward, who arrested Mur-phy and two others, named Jas. Brady and Peter Quian, all of whom were taken before Justice McGrath and committed to prison to swalt examine